I want to say that this project has been cleared by the Ministry of Environment, One and Two of Kaiga. There has been, of course, some protest. But I am afraid that it is not a local protest. People have been coming from Bangalore and other places and protesting there. In fact, we have representation from the people who actually live there that they would like to have the project completed as quickly as possible because they believe that it will add to the development of the area and to the welfare of the people concerned. All possible safety measures are being adopted and also engineered into the plant itself.

SHRI R. S. NAIK: Sir, the Karnataka Government is going to extend its fullest co-operation so far as the Kaiga Project is concerned regarding rehabilitation and all that. That is not the problem here. The problem is this, that a lot of social organisations, peasants, students, women are going and agitating there against the Project. They are afraid that the nuclear waste from the plant will continue to be radioactive for centuries. There is a reason because why they are afraid is....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has assured you that it is not.

SHRI R. S. NAIK: Yes, Sir. A naval base is coming up. The naval base is about 25 km. from that place. It is the biggest project. Sea Bird is coming up. Besides that, there is the Kali Hydroelectric Project. This is the biggest project in Asia. That river is passing just by the side of the project?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to your question please.

SHRI R. S. NAIK: That is why, my specific question is whether the Government is going to have any nationwide debate to convince the representatives of that agitation that there will not be any disaster as far as this project is concerned, if so, when is that Government going to have a debate on that particular issue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you have a national debate? If so, when?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Sir the debate is going on all over the country. I think the debate has been going on in both the Houses of Parliament also almost at every Question Hour.

SHRI R. S. NAIK: (*Interruptions*) I would like to know to convince the people and to take the people into confidence...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 243.

Budget on Research and Development in the Seventh Five Year Plan

*243. SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount budgeted on Research and Development in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any priorities and areas were defined; and

(c) what is the ratio between the expenditure on Research and Devlopment and the additional Income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The outlay in the Science and Technology Sector for Research and Development in the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 4398 crores under 'plan'.

(b) The Science and Technology Chapter in the Seventh Five Year Plan Document has brought out the approach, priorities, thrust areas, misimions concept and linkages with a number of socio-economic sectors Some of the priority areas include biotechnology, space, science and so-

ciety related schemes, popularisation of science, research on high temperature super conductors etc.

(c) Research and Development expenditure in the country as a percentage of GNP is about 1.10 (1986-87: Research and Development Statistics of Department of Science and Technology).

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: The information given in the statement is that 1.10 per cent of the GNP is being invested on research and development in the Seventh Plan. This is obviously a low figure. I would like to know whether the amount provided in the Seventh Plan—we are almost in the last year of the Plan—is being spent. If not, shall we balance the left over?

Secondly, there has been a continuous exodus of top talent from this country to other countries. Scientists and research scholars are going out. Only second rate scientists and research scholars are remaining here. As a result of this. .(*Interruptions*) I am not making any reflection.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Not everybody goes out.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: I think it is rather an uncharitable remark.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: All right, I will qualify it. Many top scientists are going out and migrating to other countries. What steps are being taken to get them back into the country and what steps are being taken to stop this exodus? There are high-tech areas and they are very important for the future development of the country. I would like to know whether we have got adequate talent and qualified research personnel to man these high-tech areas.

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: In the Seventh Five-Year Plan for the expenditure on research and development total allocation made was Rs. 7,496 crores both plan and non-plan. Our record shows that about 90 per cent of the total allocation has already been spent during the four years of the Seventh Plan. So, there is a good progress in expenditure.

So far as the other part of the question is concerned, we have talented scientists in our country. In fact, they are doing good work in research and development laboratories and institutions. In the field of science and technology during the Seventh Five Year Plan, we have given much more importance because we know that to raise the national growth we need science and technology assistance and we are investing more and more money on that. In the First Five-Year Plan we had spent Rs. 20 crores, but now more than Rs. 7,000 crore, we are spending in this sector.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: There are many researches and inventions which have not been translated into action. For instance, the CFTRI in Mysore has got many formulations and have announced many research results in regard to food processing. There may be other instances too elsewhere and these are not being taken up by the industry and the Government also seems to be lagging in the matter of taking notice of these inventions the new processes, the new formulations as a result of which much of the effort in research has been wasted. I would like to know from the Minister whether there has been any machinery or monitoring agency or any agency for that matter is being thought of to see that the inventions that are made, researches that are carried out, results which have been produced are implemented in industry and various fields of activity in the country.

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: Sir, in our country there are as many as 320 institutions and laboratories for the research and development and the research activities are being carried out throughout the laboratories and these are being monitored by

the Concerned Ministries. The concerned departments and the Ministries are monitoring all the research activities of the institutes and laboratories and to our knowledge, they are doing well. We will take note of the point made by the hon. Member about the particular project.

श्री अबरार अहमद खान : माननीय सभापति महोदय, सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनुसंधान एवं विकास की मद में राजस्थान के लिये क्या किसी धनराशि की व्यवस्था का प्रावधान है। सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान की सबसे बड़ी समस्या रेगिस्तान का होना और उसका बढ़ना है। तो क्या सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अनुसंधान एवं विकास के मद की व्यवस्था में राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान को बढ़ने से रोकने तथा उसके उन्मूलन के लिये भी कोई अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य हुआ है? सभापति महोदय, वैसे इस वर्ष राजस्थान में अकाल नहीं है। लेकिन अगर हम ट्रेंड देखें तो अकाल का दूसरा नाम राजस्थान है। जब राजस्थान में अकाल पड़ता है तो अरबों रुपया केन्द्र को मदद के लिये देना पड़ता है। जैसे गत वर्ष 600 करोड़ रुपया देकर राजस्थान को जीवनदान दिया। इसके लिये सारा राजस्थान प्रधान मंत्री की दयालुता का ऋणी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में, अकाल जैसी प्राकृतिक विपदाओं का सामना करने के लिये और उसके स्थायी हल के लिये सातवीं योजना में अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्य की मद में क्या राजस्थान के लिये भी कोई योजना है और उसमें भी क्या कोई खर्च किया जा रहा है?

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: Sir, the total allocation under 'Scientific Services and Research' for the States/UTs in the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 163 crores and the total outlay under 'Scientific Services and Research' for the State of Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 8.40 crores. So far as the detailed information about the projects in the State of Rajasthan is concerned, we have the information from the State Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will require notice. Mr. Chaturanan Mishra.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, अगर हम दुनिया को केचअप करना चाहते हैं तो रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट में जो हम खर्चा कर रहे हैं वह बहुत कम है और इसको कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जाय इस संबंध में हम मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहेंगे कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर इस मद में कितना खर्चा करता है? जो उन्नत देश हैं, जैसे जापान 66 परसेंट टोटल जो उनका रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट पर खर्चा है, उसका खर्चा प्राइवेट सेक्टर देता है। वेस्ट जर्मनी में 56 परसेंट योगदान प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री का है, यू० के० में 41 परसेंट इंडस्ट्री देती है, फ्रांस में भी 41 परसेंट इंडस्ट्री देती है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर क्या कंट्रीब्यूट कर रहा है, साइंस एंड टेक्नालाजी के डेवलपमेंट में? दूसरा बिन्दु, जिस पर मैं सफाई चाहूंगा वह यह है कि ये जो हमारे इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, जो रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट का काम कर रहे हैं, अच्छी बात है, उसमें कुछ अच्छी चीजें, जैसे बायो टेक्नालाजी एंड रिसर्च आन हाई टेम्परेचर सूपर कंडक्टर वगैरह को लाया गया है, यह तो अच्छी बात है। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो चीजें प्रोड्यूस करते हैं तो क्या उसका कमर्शियल वेल्यू होता है? अगर कमर्शियल वेल्यू होता है तो क्या हमारा रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट उस स्टेज पर आ गया है जिससे हम लोग अपने कमाये हुए पैसे से अपने रिसर्च का काम पूरा कर सकें?

Has that stage come or not? On these two points, I would like to have information from the Minister. Number 1 is, what is the contribution of the private sector or the industry as a whole towards research and development and number 2 about self-sufficiency in economic matters of the research institutions.

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: Sir, as I said earlier in my reply, the total outlay on research and development during the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 7,496 crores and in our country, so far, we have more than 1,000 in-house laboratories for private and public sector industries. What contributions are made and what is the total allocation. It can be colected and sent to do not have the immediate information. It can be collected and sent to the hon. Member, if required.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Sir, the Minister may be asked about the second point. I asked whether these institutions have become self-sufficient in economic matters. (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN:... so that they can replough back in further research.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): Sir, it is obvious in the Seventh Five Year Plan, the approach to research and development is to ensure that science and technology infrastructure and capabilities are fully utilised in the country. It is necessary that there is research capability within the industry itself which can act as a bridge between outside research and production. The Government has been giving special attention to promotion and support to industrial research in industry, providing equity loans to public sector undertakings which has resulted in their... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: I am asking about self-sufficiency of these institutions and he is giving figures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants to know about the self-sufficiency of the research institutions.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Sir, if I may answer that, this is something that we have been encouraging the laboratories to do. The CSIR group which is one of the major Government groups has been a target of approximately 33 per cent for self-funding and they have achieved approximately 23 per cent up to date. I am talking from memory. So the figures may be a little approximately.

श्री अजीत जोगी : मान्यवर, शासन की तरफ से अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए सब से अधिक कार्य सी०एस० आई० आर० द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं सी०एस० आई०आर० के संदर्भ में यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इनकी कार्य प्रणाली पर समग्र रूप से विचार करने के लिए कुछ वर्ष पूर्व आबिद हुसैन कमेटी बनी थी और उसकी अनुसंशाएं शासन के पास आई थी।

मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उनमें से कितनी अनुसंशाओं पर विचार किया जाकर उनको स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। और कितनी अनुसंशाओं को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका और क्यों नहीं किया जा सका है?

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: Sir, I would request the hon. Member to address specific questions to the concerned Ministry.

SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: It is totally relevant. It relates to your Ministry.

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: It is relevant but generally the Planning Commission does not have this type of detailed information.

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से योजना मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं—आज भारत के राज्य तीन श्रेणियों में मुख्यत: बंट गये हैं। आगे बढ़े हुए राज्य...

श्री सभापति : आप प्रश्न कीजिये, भूमिका बांधने में ज्यादा वक्त मत लगाइये।

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : जो राज्य अनसंधान कार्य में तथा विकास कार्य में बहुत पीछे छूट गये है, इनकी योजना में उन राज्यों को समान स्तर पर लाने की भी क्या कोई व्यवस्था है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you got any plan to bring all the States on the level of research and development;

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: Sir, as I said earlier in my statement, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, we have a total of Rs. 163 crores for the States and the Union Territories. All the Staet Governments and the Union Territories have their component in their State Plan regarding the research and development. They are doing it. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is referring about the backward States.

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: All the States, Sir.

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : सभापति जी, मुझे उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री सभापति : आपके प्रश्न का उन्होंने उत्तर दिया है कि प्रयास कर रहे है ।

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : महोदय, रिप्लाई नहीं आया है । राज्यों मे जो अन्तर आ गया है वह आगे बढ़े हुए राज्यों मे कुछ राज्य बहुत पीछे छूट गये हैं (**व्यवधान**)

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : वो बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स को उठाने के लिये प्रयास कर रहे है और यह उत्तर के लिये प्रयास कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI: Sir, efforts are made to deevlop science and technology in all States and most of the States have already established their departments of science and technology. Where the States are backward and need help, the Government would surely consider.

Drugs cleared for marketing

*244. DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the drugs cleared for marketing in the country from 1st January to 31st October, 1988;

(b) what were the forms of formulations and strengths under which these were allowed;

(c) what were the indications for which each drug had been allowed for marketing;

(d) what were the contra-indications of each and what precautions had been suggested;

(e) whether it is a fact that package insert is not provided along with the medicines; and

(f) if so, what action had been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d) The names of drugs approved for marketing under Rule 30A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules for the period from 1st January, 1988 to 31st October, 1988 along with other required informtaion are at Annexure. (*See* Appendix CXLVIII, Annexure No. 93) and Statement (*See* below.)

(e) and (f) While leading manufacturers generally give package inserts, there is no specific provision in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules for such inserts. However, all prescription medicines carry a warning on label and cartons that the medicines are required to be sold on the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner only.